

S/080/63/036/001/009/026
D204/D307

AUTHORS: Kaplan, G. Ye., Machinskiy, A.V., Yakubovich,
I.A., Uspenskaya, T.A. and Pryanishnikova, T.V.

TITLE: The effect of superfine grinding on solid
phase reactions

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 36, no. 1,
1963, 95 - 101

TEXT: A brief review of solid phase reactions is
first given, concluding that sintering processes occur as a result
of mass exchange in the solid and particularly in the liquid and
gaseous phases. Vibration and jet grinders are considered to be
most effective. To study the sintering reactions of some ore con-
centrates the authors used superfine grinding to ensure a large
reactive area, and further ground the fines together to ensure
maximum intermixing. The grain size was of the order of 1μ . Such
treatment allows the reactions to go almost to completion at tem-
peratures considerably below the usual temperature used for such

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The effect of superfine grinding ... S/080/63/036/001/009/026
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processes. A few examples are quoted including the decomposition of ZrSiO_4 (a) in presence of mineralizers (at $1050 - 1100^\circ\text{C}$) and (b) after superfine grinding, with a mineralizer (98 - 99 % decomposition at $800 - 900^\circ\text{C}$). The effect of mineralizers are discussed and the importance of intimate mixing is underlined, quoting the decomposition of zircon in the presence of $\text{CaCO}_3/\text{CaF}_2$. Solid phase reactions of spodumene with CaCO_3 or CaO (reactants ground to $1\ \mu$ and mixed in a vibration grinder) took place largely at 820°C , in contrast to $\sim 970^\circ\text{C}$ when the grain size was $70\ \mu$. The products were in a freely flowing form (grain size $0.2 - 1\ \text{mm}$), well suitable therefore to continuous production. Detailed study of such reactions should shed light on the complex mechanisms of solid phase processes. There are 2 figures.

SUBMITTED: September 22, 1961

Card 2/2

USPENSKAYA, T.A.

Shower precipitations in the Central Black Earth Region. Stor. rub.
Kursk. gidromet. observ. no. 2:34-41 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

S/136/61/000/006/001/003
E021/E435

AUTHORS: Kaplan, G.Ye., Uspenskaya, T.D. and Pryanishnikova, T.V.
TITLE: Study of the Process of Decomposition of Zircon by
Roasting With Lime

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1961, ^{vol. 34} No. 6, pp. 59-61

TEXT: At the Second International Atomic Energy Conference (Geneva, 1958) the authors reported on the possibility of improving the recovery of rare metals, including Zr, by increasing the surface area of the ores and concentrates and addition of activating fluoride compounds. In this paper more detailed information is given relating to roasting Zr concentrates. Experiments were carried out to try to decrease the temperature of roasting and to increase the efficiency. The effect of grinding the concentrate and additions of fluoride compounds was studied. The concentrate used contained about 90% zircon, with less than 1 to 1.5% iron and titanium oxides and about 2.5% alumina. Grinding was carried out on a three litre steel ball mill. Charges of 50 to 500 g were heated in a laboratory muffle furnace. The quantity of fluorides added varied from 5 to 50 wt.% of the original concentrate. The degree of decomposition was measured by

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S/136/61/000/006/001/003
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Study of the Process ...

the zirconium content in the residue after treatment with weak hydrochloric and afterwards sulphuric acid. Experiments were carried out with 1.75 parts by weight of calcium carbonate and 1 part by weight of concentrate. Fig.1 shows the effect of additions of CaF_2 (continuous curves) and Na_2SiF_6 (discontinuous curves) on the degree of decomposition, % (curve 1, 900°C; curve 2, 800°C). The maximum recovery is obtained at 900°C by an addition of 20% CaF_2 or 15% Na_2SiF_6 . Fig.2 shows curves of degree of decomposition against the CaF_2 or Na_2SiF_6 content at 900°C, curve 1 being with a mean grain size of 1μ and curve 2 0.1 mm. The degree of recovery is 99% with 10% Na_2SiF_6 and 97% with 15% CaF_2 when the concentrate has a grain size of 1μ . The method of mixing the charge was also shown to have an effect on the degree of recovery. Fig.3 shows the degree of decomposition against temperature. Curve 1 is after mixing in a vibratory-mill and curve 2 after mixing by hand. The former gives 10 to 20% higher recovery because of more uniform distribution of the components. There are 3 figures and 6 references: 5 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The reference to English language publication reads

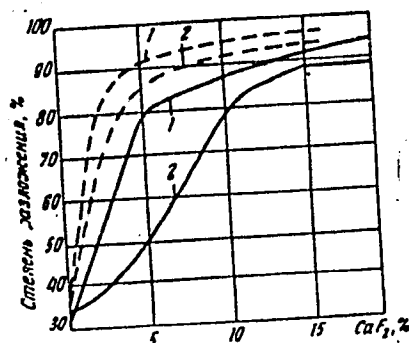
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Study of the Process ...

as follows: Br.Pat.Nos.287424 and 282023 (1928).

Fig.1.



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Study of the Process ...

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E021/E435

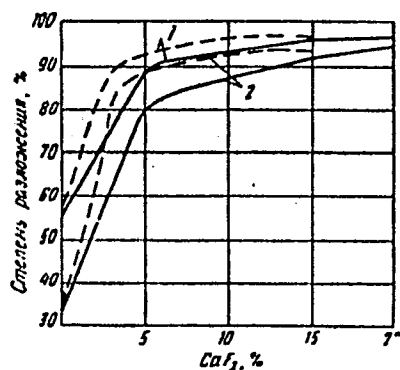


Fig. 2.

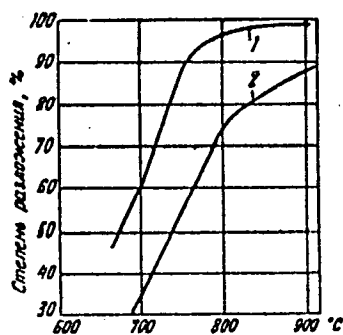


Fig. 3.

Card 4/4

MUKHIN, G.A.; MALYUGINA, N.I.; USPENSKAYA, T.S.

Burning out chromium in the synthetic manufacture of rubies.
Zhur. prikl. khim. 31 no.8:1160-1163 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Rubies)

USPENSKAYA, V.D.

Feeding habits of the crucian carp under conditions prevailing in flood-plain lakes of the Klyas'ma River. Trudy Gidrobiol.ob-va 5:349-364 '53. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Klyas'minskiy gosudarstvennyy zapovednik.
(Klyas'ma River--Carp) (Carp--Klyas'ma River)

USPENSKAYA, V. D.

✓ Bioelectric potential of photosynthesis. V. D. Uspe- 62
skaya. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 78, 259-62 (1951).
In order to det. the correlation between the bioelec. illu-
mination potential and photosynthesis the change in the
p.d. is compared with the level of photosynthesis in relation
to the intensity of illumination. The exptl. data show that
the main bioelec. reaction of leaves in light (the constant
shift of the p.d. toward higher pos. values) changes in direct
proportion to the level of photosynthesis. I. R. L.

uspenskaya, V. D.

* Electrophoretic studies of the proteins of blood serum of the dog. O. M. Gafinskaya, V. V. L'vova, and V. D. Uspenskaya (Inst. Biol. and Med. Chem., Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Biokhimiya* 19, 319-31 (1954). The electrophoretic mobility of the following 8 protein blood-serum components of the dog were detd.: albumins, α_1 , α_2 , α_3 , β_1 , β_2 , and γ -globulins. The electrophoretic heterogeneity of α_1 , α_2 , and β_1 -globulins was established and the mobility was detd. of six new protein components, which were systematically observed in the mobility zone of the above 3 globulins. By means of electrophoretic analysis the relative and abs. concns. of albumin and of the 3 globulin groups (α , β , and γ) of the serum of dogs kept for 2-3 months on a protein-free diet were detd. The resultant hypoproteinemia was a reflection of the decrease in the albumin concn. in the blood with no change in the concn. of the globulins.

B. S. Levine

2

Livers were used. Procedures are described at great length of the exptl. procedures were demonstrated by the Eight basic protein fractions were demonstrated by the process of electrophoretic tests with the Tiselius-Svensson app.

in the serum, the migration rate of which was similar to that of globulin. Thirty to 35% of the proteins of the rat liver est.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001858210011-4"

Country : USSR
 Category: Human and Animal Physiology. Blood.
 Blood Chemistry.

7

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 19, 1958, 88636

Author : Rodionov, V.M.; Uspenskaya, V.D.; Zaryatkina, O.G.
 Inst : -
 Title : Restoration of Plasma Proteins Following Severe
 Blood Loss in Dogs

Orig Pub: Vopr. med. khimii, 1957, 3, No. 4, 255-268

Abstract: No less than 50% of the blood volume was removed
 in dogs and replaced with Ringer's solution. For
 a period of 20 days changes of the plasma volume
 were investigated and the albumins, α_1 , α_2 ,
 α_3 , α_4 , β_1 , $(\beta_2 + \gamma)$, and the
 γ -globulins of the plasma were determined by

Card : 1/3

Country : USSR
 Category: Human and Animal Physiology. Blood.
 Blood Chemistry.

T

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 19, 1958, 88636

electrophoresis. At the end of 2-3 days the volume of the circulating plasma increased above the original level, and the protein concentration reached 80-90%; the albumins and most of the globulin content increased rapidly. Following this, a decrease or a slower secondary increase was noted. The excessive increase of the proteins took place mainly in the values of the α_1 -, α_2 -, (β_1 + β_2)-globulins; their value reached 200-230% of the original values. The γ - and β_2 -globulins of the serum were restored much slower. The albumin content reached original values within 48 hours. It is apparent that the inflow of albumins into the blood

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T-12

AUTHORS:

Uspenskaya, V. D.
Uspenskaya, V. D. , and Meduski Yezhi

20-3-30-52

TITLE:

Electrophoretic Investigation of Phospholipase C (Elektroforeticheskoye issledovaniye fosfolipazy C)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 117, Nr 3, pp. 466 - 469 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Phospholipase C is one of the pathologically most active exotoxins of the bacterium of the human gasgangrene (Clostridium perfringens). Up to now this ferment could not be isolated in a pure state, and its molecular weight only recently could be defined (reference 3) by means of the radiation inactivation. It was the task of the here described experiments, to obtain an electrophoretic characterization of the phospholipase C by the means of zonal electrophoresis, as well as further to clean the ferment by electrophoretic fractionating. 5 preparations of the enzyme (Varshavskiy-1 and -2, TF-1 and -2, from Moscow, as well as the preparation of the α -toxin of the Cl. perfringens TsIEM, Moscow), were investigated. Furthermore, a preparation of the Cl. oedematiens original Nr 4 Ts IEM was proved. The Moscow preparations were 7, respectively 8,5 years old. The method of investigation is described here. According to their specific activity both Varshavskiy-preparations and the TsIEM were equal. They exceed TF-1 and -2 5-fold (table 1). The activity

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Electrophoretic Investigation of Phospholipase C

of the enzyme of Cl. oedematiens was at least 100-fold weaker. The results of the electrophoretic fractionating are recorded graphically on tables 1 - 3, From the obtained results it follows: 1.) Phospholipase C of the Varshavskiy-preparations behave like an electrophoretic homogeneous block with a mobility approximated to zero (at pH 8,6). The ferment of the Moscow preparations is electrophoretically heterogeneous. 2.) Phospholipase C of the Varshavskiy preparations after an electrophoretic fractionating entirely retain their original activity (in dissolved state). The enzyme of the Moscow preparations in the course of the experiment renders inactive (up to 70 % at TF-2). 3.) At fractional distillation of the Varshavskiy preparations a 26-fold cleansing of the isoelectric form of the phospholipase C with 50 % of the yield (referred to the total activity of the electrophoretically treated preparations) was obtained. At the occasion of such a fractionating of the Moscow preparations, previously cleansed 5 times by ethanol fractionating, a 18,5-fold total cleansing of the isoelectric form of the enzyme (with a yield of only 1,5 %) was obtained; the same succeeded for the negatively charged form of the ferment with an electrophoretic mobility near to $-2,5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}^{-1} \cdot \text{V}^{-1}$ 17-fold (yield 7 %). The electrophoregram of the phospholipase C of

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20-3-30/52

An Electrophoretic Investigation of Phospholipase C

Cl. oedematiens has 2 culminating points (tops). The main top of the phospholipase-C-activity corresponds to a protein of a high anode-mobility = $-6,5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec.}^{-1} \cdot \text{V}^{-1}$. In the range of the zero-mobility the active protein is absent. That shows a new difference of species of the phospholipase C from Cl. perfringens and Cl. oedematiens. The peculiar difference of phospholipase C of the Moscow preparations of the α -toxin of Cl. perfringens from the same enzyme of the Varshavskiy-preparations, above all may be conditioned by the aging of the living culture (18 instead of 5 - 6 hours), as well as by dry preparations (more than 8 years). There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 10 references, 4 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Biological and Medical Chemistry, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR Moscow, State Institute for Hygiene, Warsaw
(Institut Biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR Moskva, Gosudarstvennyy institut gigiyeny, Varshava)

PRESENTED: July 22, 1957, by A. I. Oparin, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 19, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

ORLOWSKA, B. MEDUSKI, I., and USPENSKAYA, V. D. MOSCOW USSR.)

"Due Quantitative Bestimmung von Phospholipase C."

report submitted IV Intl. Cong. of Biochemistry, Vienna, 1 - 6 Sep 1958.

RODIONOV, V.M., USPENSKAYA, V.D., ZAMYATKINA, O.G., GRUNT, T.A., POLYAKOVA, V.B

Effect of total-body x-irradiation on the restoration of serum proteins following blood loss in dogs [with summary in English].
Vop.med.khim. 4 no.5:327-338 S-O '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR,
Moskva:

(BLOOD PROTEINS,
restoration after exper. hemorrh., eff. of total
body x-irradiation (Rus))
(ROENTGEN RAYS, effects,
total body, on blood protein restoration after
exper. hemorrh. (Rus))
(HEMORRHAGE, exper.
eff. of total body x-irradiation on restoration
of blood proteins (Rus))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/1 Physiology Jan 59

45. PURIFICATION OF DIAMINE OXIDASE BY ELECTROPHORESIS (Russian text) - Uspenskaya V. D. and Gorischenkova E. V. Inst. of Biol. and Med. Chem., Acad. of Med. Scis of the USSR, Moscow - BIOKHIMIYA 1958, 23/2 (212-219) Graphs 3 Tables 1 Illus. 1

A simple device is described for electrophoresis on starch. By combining the salt precipitation method with subsequent electrophoretic fractionation, diamine oxidase (DO) from pig kidneys was purified 700 times and DO from pea sprouts 550 times. The purified DO solutions are very labile. The method of zone electrophoresis disclosed some drastic differences in electrophoretic mobility of DO from pig kidneys and pea sprouts: in 0.05 M phosphate buffer, pH 7.2 at 0° u for DO from pig kidneys was -7.9×10^{-5} sq. cm. sec.⁻¹ V⁻¹ while for DO from pea sprouts u was -0.7×10^{-5} sq. cm. sec.⁻¹ V⁻¹.

USPENSKAYA, V.D.; MEDUSKI, Yezhi [Meduski, Jerzy], stipendiat

Electrophoretic studies on phospholipase C. Vopr. med. khim.
5 no.3:163-174 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry, Academy of
Medical Sciences, Moscow, and the State Institute of Hygiene,
Warsaw. 2. Polish Academy of Sciences (for Meduski).

(ESTERASES, determ.
phospholipase C, electrophoresis (Rus))

USPENSKAYA, V. D., ALEKSEYENKO, L. P., SOLOVYEVA, N. I., RODIONOV, V. M.,
and SHPIKTER, V. O. (USSR)

"The Protein of Canine Plasma."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

USPENSKAYA, V.D.; ALEKSEYENKO, L.P.; RODIONOV, V.M.; SOLOV'YEVA, N.I.

Plasma α_3 -proteins from the blood of a dog. Biokhimiia
26 no.4:673-687 JI-Ag '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut of Biological and Medical Chemistry Academy of
Medical Sciences of the USSR, Moscow.
(BLOOD PROTEINS)

USPENSKAYA, V.D.; TRAPEZNIKOVA, S.S.; ISAULOVA, M.V.; ZYKOVA, V.P.

Identification of α_3 -protein in dogs with a haptoglobin. N- and C-terminal groups of α_3 -protein. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.3:754-757 S '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom V.A.Engel'gardtom.

*

USPENSKAYA, V.D.

Electrophoresis of proteins in a starch block. Sovr. metod. v
biokhim. 1:87-110 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

GOLYSHEVA, M.G.; GRISHANKOVA, Ye.V.; USPENSKAYA, V.E.; TSIBUL'SKAYA, M.I.;
GOFMAN, L.Kh.; VASINA, T.A.

Preservation of *Kremothecium ashbyi* in active state. Mikrobiologiya
34 no.4:661-665 J1-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy vitaminnyy institut.

KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.N.; USPENSKAYA, V.E.

Vitamin B12 production by photosynthetizing bacteria. Dokl. AN
SSSR 136 no. 3:718-719 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.
Predstavleno akademikom V.N. Sheposnikovym.
(CYANOCOBALAMINE) (BACTERIA, SULFUR)

USPENSKAYA, V.E.; KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.N.

Relation of photoautotrophic bacteria to vitamins and the
synthesis of vitamins by these organisms.. Mikrobiologiya 31
no.3:396-401 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta imeni Lomonosova.
(BACTERIA, AUTOTROPHIC) (VITAMINS)

ACCESSION NR: AP4042798

S/0020/64/157/003/0678/0680

AUTHOR: Uspenskaya, V. E.; Kondrat'yeva, Ye. N.

TITLE: Formation of free porphyrins by green photosynthesizing bacteria

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 157, no. 3, 1964, 678-680

TOPIC TAGS: photosynthetic bacteria, porphyrin, photosynthesis, chlorophyll, Chloropseudomonas, Chlorobium, bacterioviridin

ABSTRACT: The mechanism of the biosynthesis of bacterioviridin has not been previously established. To investigate this mechanism, Chloropseudomonas ethylicum and Chlorobium thiosulfatophilum were anaerobically cultured at 30C under 600 lux of illumination. The biomass was determined turbidimetrically with a conversion to dry cell weight. The quantity of bacterioviridin in the cells was determined with an SF-4 spectrophotometer in an acetone-methanole extract. The porphyrin composition in the culture medium was determined as a function of the absorption value in Soret's maximum range (380—430 mμ). The forms and isomeric compositions of the porphyrins were determined

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ACCESSION NR: AP4042798

by paper chromatography and electrophoresis. Quantitative calculations of porphyrins were conducted according to formulas for copro- and protoporphyrin. A study of the culture mediums of both green bacteria cultures revealed that both varieties liberated significant quantities of free porphyrins (up to 1200 ug/g dry cell weight). In this respect green bacteria are similar to purple bacteria. Green bacteria differed from purple bacteria in that the qualitative composition of free porphyrins was always uniform and coproporphyrin (isomer I and III) was present. Purple bacteria liberate coproporphyrin and only traces of other porphyrins. It was shown that the increased liberation of free porphyrins by green bacteria was a function of iron deficiency in the culture medium which inhibited the growth and synthesis of bacterioviridin. The author concluded that under conditions favorable for the synthesis of bacterioviridin, porphyrin liberation by green bacteria decreases. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University)

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4042798

SUBMITTED: 13Feb64

SUB CODE: LS,OC

ATD PRESS: 3071

NO REF SOV: 004

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 009

Card 3/3

...sors, vitamins and inhibitors on ...
...ins by *Chloropseudomonas ethylica* and *Chlorobium thiosulfatophilum*. As light
... increased, the bacteriophage content of the *Cps. ethylica* cells increased. In-

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858210011-4"

USPFENSKAYA, V.E.

Porphyrin pigments of green sulfur bacteria. Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no.4:
940-943 Je '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
Submitted August 20, 1964.

L 38263-66 EWT(1) SCTB DD

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/167/003/0702/0705

ACC NR: AP6028677

AUTHOR: Uspenskaya, V. E.; Kondrat'yeva, Ye. N.; Akulovich, N. K.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Separation of two chlorophylls of green bacteria with chromatography

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 167, no. 3, 1966, 702-705

TOPIC TAGS: bacteriology, paper chromatography, chlorophyll

ABSTRACT: The authors attempted to find a simple method of separating chlorophylls of green bacteria and of comparing the properties of the second chlorophyll of these organisms with the properties of bacteriophyll of purple bacteria. They discovered that green bacteria, along with bacterioviridine, contain a small amount of bacteriophyll. These pigments can be separated by paper chromatography in an isopropanolbenzene system (boiling point 90-110°) and column chromatography with various absorbents (aluminum oxide in stage II of activity, saccharose, polyethylene) if concentrated extracts of the pigments of green bacteria are used. This article was presented by Academician V. N. Shaposhnikov on 18 May 1965. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [JPRS: 36,932]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 13May65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 011

UDC: 576.8.094.83

Card 1/1 mlp

USPENSKAYA, V.G.

Oxyhemometric observations in chronic pulmonary diseases and in
bronchial asthma. Terap. arkh. 30 no.4:11-17 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy teranii (zav.-prof. T.S. Istamanova)
I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P.Pavlova.

(ASTHMA, blood in,

oxygen (Rus)

(LUNG DISEASES, blood in,

same)

(OXYGEN, in blood,

in asthma & lung dis. (Rus)

USPENSKAYA, V. G., Candidate Med Sci (diss) -- "The role of oxygen starvation in injuries of the heart in patients with chronic nonspecific diseases of the lungs". Leningrad, 1959. 18 pp (First Leningrad Med Inst im Acad I. P. Pavlov, Chair of Faculty Therapy), 200 copies (KL, No 24, 1959, 153)

USPENSKAYA, V.G., PETROVSKIY, V.I.

Differential diagnostic value of determining transaminase in the blood in stenocardia and with microfocal necroses of the myocardium. Kardiologiya 1 no.6:90-91 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz III terapevticheskoy kafedry Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni S.M.Kirova (zav. kafedroy - prof. B.V.II'inskiy). (ANGINA PECTORIS) (TRANSAMINASES)
(HEART--MUSCLE)

GASTEVA, Zinaida Alekseyevna; NESHEL', Yelizaveta Vasil'yevna
[deceased]; USPENSKAYA, Veronika Genrad'yevna; LUR'YE,
N.A., red.

[Pneumofibrosis and pulmonary emphysema] Pnevmo-fibrozy i
emfizema legkikh. Leningrad, Meditsina, 1965. 206 p.
(MIRA 18:9)

USPENSKAYA, V. I.

"Alteration of the oxidation reduction regime in fruits and roots at different stages of their development." Department of Plant Physiology, K. A. Timiryazev Institute of Biology, Moscow (p. 125) by Uspenskaya, V. I.

SO: Biological Journal (Biologicheskii Zhurnal) Vol. V, 1936, No. 1

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PERMEABILITY OF ALGAE TO STAINS AND COPPER AS REGARDS THE pH AND rH OF THE CELLS AND THE MEDIUM. V. I. KAPCHUK. *Microbiology* (U. S. S. R.) 8, 975-87 (in English, 1980) (10:10); cf. C. A. 27, 4275. The contents of algae (pH 4.5-5) will stain with Neutral Red, methylene blue, thionine and Toluene Blue-Clondy at pH 6.2-6.9. Methyl red and Congo red stain at pH 5.5-5.8. Trico-bases with pH 6.5 stain more rapidly and intensely than auto-bases with pH 4.5. The lowest pH (4.5) was found in *Spizocera inflata* (I) and in *S. neglecta* (II) (4.0-5). *Eudorina elegans* (III), *Chlamydomonas* (IV), *Scenedesmus quadricauda*, *Pediastrum duplex* and *Coelastrum reticulatum* are also acid. Almost neutral are *Asterionella formosa* (V), *Frustularia crotonensis* (VI), *Melobesia tornata*, *Synedra alba*, *Frustularia crotonensis* (VII), *Amphibia shrenkii* (VIII), *A. spirades crassa* (IX), *Microcystis* (X). The lowest rH was found in I, II, III and IV (below 18), in the others the rH is 18-20.5. According to the death rate and permeability VIII, IX and X are least resistant to CuSO_4 . The latter penetrates quicker into algae with pH 6.4-6.7 and rH 18-19, than into those with pH 5.0 and rH 16-18. L. Laanes

Игошевская В. И.

USPENSKAYA, V.I.

Study of the physiology of nutrition of *Oscillatoria splendida* Grew. and *Oscillatoria Agardhii* Gom. in connection with the formation and accumulation of odors and aftertastes in water. Part II: Experiments on soils. *Mikrobiologiya* 32 no.6:669-674 N-D '53. (MLBA 6:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova Biologo-pochvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

(Algae)

U.S. PENSKAYA, V. I.

3
 Studies on microorganisms causing the appearance and disappearance of odors and tastes in water. I. S. N. Skadovskii, M. A. Messireva, and V. I. Uspenskaya (M. V. Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow). *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Gidrobiol. Obshchestva Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 6, 23-37 (1955). — The factors causing the sporadic appearance of a soil-like odor in waters were studied by using *Actinomyces*, *Oscillatoria splendida*, and *O. agardhii*. With *Actinomyces* the odor was decreased or eliminated by proper aeration and an abundant source of N. It increased in the presence of certain polysaccharides, including starch. *O. splendida* gave the odor when the cells were damaged mechanically, dried, or frozen. Insufficient NO_3^- also caused the appearance of odors. In *agardhii* gave a grassy smell under unfavorable conditions, accumulation of wastes, insufficient N supply, lack of Fe^{++} , etc. The acrid taste imparted to water by this organism under natural conditions disappears in the presence of added NO_3^- and an org. C source. The odorous gas produced by *Actinomyces* could be used as the sole source of C by other organisms growing in the water and soil. The periodic disappearance of odor from waterways was attributed to these organisms, all strains of *Pseudomonas*. Eight strains were isolated. All were facultative anaerobes and could also grow well on meat ext. and potato media. They were found to cause disappearance of odors from lab. cultures and natural sources even when the odor was in high concentration.
 Lolia B. Reshetko

Cherny Hydrobiolog

USSR / General Biology. General Hydrobiology.

B-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 61982

Author : ~~Uspenskaya, V. I.~~
Inst : Moscow Society for the Study of Nature. Section of Biology.
Title : Preliminary Observations and Experiments in Weakening and
Eliminating Earth Smells in River Water.

Orig Pub : Byul. Mosk. o-va ispyt. prirody. Otd. biol., 1957, 62, No 1,
43-49

Abstract : Laboratory experiments showed that earth smells (ES) or
river water which are caused by the development of Actinomy-
ces and Oscillatoriae [algae] may be prevented from emerg-
ing by decreasing the water's content of organic matter. For
this purpose it is recommended to submerge latticed nets
made of tinned iron with holes measuring about 2-4 mm, upon
which waterplants and bacteria gather and become fastened.
Timely removal of these growth prevent emergence of ES. If

Card 1/2

USSR / General Biology. General Hydrobiology.

B-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 61982

water which contains ES already is let through nets with growths upon them (experiments made in aquaria), ES intensity is lowered significantly. Decrease or complete disappearance of ES takes place at the expense of oxidization processes (experiments made in light and in the dark), which are influenced by O₂ discharged by growth biocoenoses in the process of photosynthesis. The most intensive decrease of ES is attained by growths of pondscum (Spirogyra) algae and by blue-green waterplants. As water with ES is artificially aerated (by being shaken or mixed), absorption of ES is performed by contact with biocoenoses in growth biocoenoses. Capacity of absorption is not only related to the amount of growth, but also to its composition. -- L. A. Azova.

Card 2/2

E N D
22

SKADOVSKIY, S.N.; USPENSKAYA, V.I.; LEVSHINA, N.A.; SOVOKINA, M.I.

Using biocoenoses of sedentary organisms to improve the quality
of water. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.biol., pochv., geol., goeg. 14
no.1:57-64 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Kafedra gidrobiologii.
(Water--Purification) (Fresh-water flora)

SKADOVSKIY, S.N.; USPENSKAYA, V.I.; LAVSHINA, N.A.

Improving the quality of river water by means of a biological absorber
and oxidizer. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no. 2:127-131
'61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy gidrobiologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(WATER—PURIFICATION)

SKADOVSKIY, S.N. [deceased]; MESSINEVA, M.A.; USPENSKAYA, V.I.; TELITCHENKO, M.M.

New hydrobiological methods of the improvement of the quality of water and the struggle against biological hindrances in the exploitation of canals and water reservoirs. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 6:43-46 My-Je'63 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Kafedra gidrobiologii Moskovskogo universiteta.

SKADOVSKIY, S.N. [deceased]; MESSINEVA, M.A.; USPENSKAYA, V.I.;
TELITCHENKO, M.M.

Prospects for improving the quality of water in the Northern
Donets-Donets Basin Canal by means of a purposeful regulation
of aquatic biocenoses. Trudy Gidrobiol. ob-va 14:124-129 '63.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Kafedra gidrobiologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta.

USPENSKAYA, Valentina, Vasil'yevna; OLINSKIY, M., red.; FISENKO, A.,
tekh. red.

[Simferopol; history and regional study] Simferopol'; istoriko-
kraevedcheskii ocherk. Simferopol', Krymizdat, 1961. 196 p.
(MIRA 15:3)

(Simferopol--History) (Simferopol--Description)

USPENSKAYA, Y. V.

KRETOVICH, V. L. and USPENSKAYA, Y. V. [✓]
A. N. Bach Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences, Moscow.

"Biosynthesis of Phenylalanine in Plants,"

paper presented at Routh International Congress of Biochemistry, Vienna, Austria
1 - 6 Sep 58.

KRETOVICH, V. L. and USPENSKAYA, Y. V. (Moscow USSR)

"Biosynthesis of Alanine in Plants."

report submitted IV Intl. Cong. of Biochemistry, Vienna, 1 - 6 Sep 1958.

300/5-33-1-22/25

AUTHORS: Arkhipov, I.V.; Muratov, M.V.; Sapenskaya, Ye.A. and Tselysler, V.M.

TITLE: New Data on the Geology of the Upper Crimea (Novyye dannyye po geologii Gornogo Kryma)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo obshchestva ispytateley prirody, Ot-del geologicheskiiy, 1958, Vol 33, Nr 1, p 156 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors sum up the report read on 26 November 1957 in the geological section of the Moscow Society of Naturalists. The elevation of the south western part of the Upper (Gornyy) Crimea occurred before the Cretaceous period, and it was subjected to a deep erosive process. The eroded relief was then submerged by the sea and filled with argillaceous sediments of the Valangian stage. Before the Aptian stage the elevation reoccurred, succeeded by a new submersion, and Aptian rocks occur in the depressed parts. The Middle- and Upper Albian deposits occurring in the base of the Upper Cretaceous complex also bear traces of erosion.

Card 1/1

SOV/5-58-5-6/20

AUTHOR: Arkhipov, I.V., Uspenskaya, Ye.A. and Tseysler, V.M.

TITLE: On the Character of the Correlation Between the Lower Cretaceous and Upper-Jurassic Deposits in the South-Western Part of the Gornyy Crimea. (O kharaktere vzaimootnosheniya nizhnemelovykh i verkhneyurskikh otlozheniy v predelakh yugo-zapadnoy chasti Gornogo Kryma)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo obshchestva ispytateley prirody, Otdel geologicheskii, 1958, ^{№ 133} Nr 5, pp 81 - 90 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article deals with geological research on the correlation of the Lower-Cretaceous and Upper-Jurassic deposits in the south-western part of the Gornyy Crimea, especially in the basin of the Chernaya River. The authors found that ~~Valangian-Hauterivian~~ rock formations fill the deeply eroded depressions in the ~~Kimmeridge~~-Tithonian rocks. The character of the Lower-Cretaceous deposits on the underlying Upper-Jurassic rocks, shows that after the formation of the ~~Kimmeridge~~-Tithonian layers, the whole region underwent a sharp elevation process and was subjected to an active erosion on the earth surface. The intensity of these

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SOV/5-58-5-6/20

On the Character of the Correlation Between the Lower Cretaceous and
Upper-Jurassic Deposits in the South-Western Part of the Gornyy Crimea.

erosive processes in specific parts could be explained only by the heterogeneity of the ~~Kimmeridge~~-Tithonian stratum, composed of rocks of different resistance to erosion. In particular, the deepest basin was formed in the limits of the present Baydar valley, this part having been filled with flysh formations. The basin of the Varnaut valley was also formed in this way. In the following transgression, at the beginning of the Lower-Cretaceous period, the whole region again disappeared under the sea with such speed that the sea did not ~~smoothen~~ the eroded surface which was then filled with the Valangian-Goterive argillaceous deposits. The following geologists are mentioned by the author: A.G. Glukhov, M.V. Churinov, S.N. Mikhaylovskiy, G.Ya. Krym-gol'ts, G.F. Veber, V.V. Drushchits, M.S. Eristavi, M.V. Muratov and I.M. Tsypina. There are 2 drawings, 1 map, 3 diagrams and 15 references, 14 of which are Soviet and 1 Swiss.

Card 2/2

BRONGULEYEV, V.V.; USPENSKAYA, Ye.A

Fossil erosion surfaces in carbonate formations. Izv.vys.
ucheb.zav.; geol.i razv. 2 no.4:29-41 Ap '59.
(MIRA 12:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh
metodov razvedki i Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut im.
S.Ordzhonikidze.

(Geology, Structural) (Erosion)

MJRATOV, M.V.; ANKHIPOV, I.V.; USPENSKAYA, Ye.A.

Stratigraphy, facies and formations of Jurassic sediments
in the Crimea. Biul.MOIP.Otd.geol. 35 no.1:87-97
Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Crimea—Sediments(Geology))

L 44019-66 EWT(m)/T DJ/GD

ACC NR: AT6015202 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0104/0109

AUTHOR: Kosyakin, A. R.; Uspenskaya, Ye. A.

57
6+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Determining the thermal stability^{//} of lubricating greases^{//}

SOURCE: Metody otsenki ekspluatatsionnykh svoystv reaktivnykh topliv i smazochnykh materialov (Methods for the performance evaluation of jet propellants and lubricants). Moscow, Izd-vo Mashinostroyeniye, 1966, 104-109

TOPIC TAGS: grease, lubricant property, heat resistance, THERMAL STABILITY, LUBRICATING OIL

ABSTRACT: The new method worked out for determining the thermal stability of lubricating greases is based on determining the length of time the grease is heated at a given temperature to complete dryness, and the effect of atmospheric oxygen on it. The proposed method was found sufficiently accurate for temperatures of 120-350°C. The method clearly shows the effect of temperature on thermal stability of different greases and helps to differentiate between greases of different compositions according to their thermal stability. It was established that volatility alone cannot be used as a characteristic of thermal

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UDC: 662.753.32:629.13.001.4

L 44019-66

ACC NR: AT6015202

stability of greases since factors such as chemical oxidation, thermal decomposition and polymerization affect their drying rate. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 10Dec65

Card 2/2

L 02398-67 EWP(c)/EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(h)/T/EWP(l)/EWP(v) IJP(c) WW/DJ/JXT/GD

ACC NR: AT6015204 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0118/0125

AUTHOR: Kosyakin, A. R.; Uspenskaya, Ye. A.; Iskusnykh, Yu. V.

ORG: None

TITLE: Evaluating the work capacity of greases used in ball bearings

SOURCE: Metody otsenki ekspluatatsionnykh svoystv reaktivnykh topliv i smazochnykh materialov (Methods for the performance evaluation of jet propellants and lubricants). Moscow, Izd-vo Mashinostroyeniye, 1966, 118-125

TOPIC TAGS: lubricant, ball bearing, grease

ABSTRACT: Experimental data are given on a new method for comparative evaluation of the work capacity of greases used in high-speed closed roller bearings operating at temperatures below 350°C. Duration of normal bearing operation is used as the criterion for evaluating the work capacity of the lubricants. The point of binding is assumed as the breakdown point of normal bearing operation. Binding is characterized by disruption of smooth bearing operation and by a significant temperature increase in the external ring. 7VP180506BT3 ball bearings were tested on the IS-9 unit. Several bearings belonging to a single precision class were used for each testing stage. These bearings were washed in benzene and acetone before testing, and the clearances between the rings and separators were filled with the lubricant to be tested. 1.5 and

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UDC: 662.753.32:629.13.001.4

L 02398-67

ACC NR: AT6015204

3 g of lubricant were used throughout the tests for each bearing. The bearings were tested at 5000 and 10,000 rpm and 200 and 350°C with a radial load from 50 to 450 kg. The tests were arranged in five-hour sequences. A diagram is given showing the test equipment and bearing specimen. The proposed method may be used for accurately determining the nominal work capacity of greases by testing them on 3-5 bearings. The results show that the nominal work capacity of TsIATIM-221 grease is 13 hours, while that for VNII NP-222-2 lubricant is 1 hour at 500 rpm, 250°C bearing temperature and a radial load of 250 kg. The nominal work capacity of VNII NP-235 grease is 32.1-46.4 hours, while that for standard TsIATIM-221 lubricant is 31.1-58 hours at 10,000 rpm and a radial load of 150 kg at 250°C and 200°C respectively for the two lubricants. VNII NP-222-2 and VNII NP-206 lubricants showed a similar work capacity under identical conditions. This method for determining the nominal work capacity of greases should find application in further research work. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 2 tables, 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 10Dec65/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2

L 15247-66, (m)/IA (j)/T IJ(c) DJ/RM

ACC NR: AP6011281 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/006/0158/0158

37
B

INVENTOR: Sobolevskiy, M. V.; Rodzevich, N. Ye.; Grinevich, K.; Bogacheva, I. P.; Ponomarenko, V. A.; Uspenskaya, Ye. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of liquid polyorganosiloxanes. Class 23, No. 142368

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 6, 1966, 158

TOPIC TAGS: siloxane, polyorganosiloxane, liquid polyorganosiloxane,
POLY SILOXANE

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method for preparing liquid polyorganosiloxanes. To increase high-temperature oxidation resistance and the lubricating property because of introducing fluoroalkyl and fluoroaryl radicals into the polymer structure in both the end groups and the basic chain, liquid polyorganosiloxanes are prepared by either cohydrolysis or heterofunctional condensation of corresponding monomers. [LD]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 25Jan61/

Card 1/1

USPENSKAYA, Yelena Borisovna; OSHANIN, Lev Ivanovich; VLADIMIROV, A.,
red.; KUVYRKOVA, L., tekhn. red

[Meditating over the Yenisey] Eniseiskie razdum'ia. Moskva,
Izd-vo "Molodaia gvardiia," 1961. 91 p. (MIRA 15:6)
(Krasnoyarsk Territory--Description and travel)

USPENSKAYA, Ye.I.

Fluorine in minerals and rocks of the Kola Peninsula. Mat.po min.
Kol'.poluost. 1:149-156 '59. (MIRA 15:2)
(Kola Peninsula--Fluorine)

DORFMAN, M.D.; ROGACHEV, D.L.; GOROSHCHENKO, Z.I.; USPENSKAYA, Ye.I.

Canacite, a new mineral. Trudy Min.muz. no.9:158-166 '59.
(MIRA 12:6)

(Khibiny Mountains--Calcium silicates)

ZELIKIN, Ya.M.; USPENSKAYA, Ye.M.

Luminescence of zinc oxide obtained by thermal decomposition of
certain salts. Opt. i spektr. 18 no.5:880-882 My '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

AUTHORS: Zel'kin, Ya. M.; Uspenskaya, A. I. /V 65

THESE: The identification
of certain salts

OF THE

[illegible]

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier research (1971) in which it has been pointed

Card

I 64500-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010607

Cord

3/3

USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology, Cholinergic Drugs. V

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1953, No 94234

Author : Uspenskaya, Ye. P.

Inst : Not given

Title : Experimental Therapy of Proserine Bronchiospasm.

Orig Pub : Byul. eksperim. biol. i meditsiny, 1956, 42, No. 8, 47-51.

Abstract : A number of cholinolytic preparations of the pentaphene, diphazine, diethylaminoacetyl-diphenylamide and arpenal groups were tested for their bronchiospasm alleviating effect. Bronchiospasm, caused by the intravenous injection of proserine (neostigmine) was used as a model. The tests were conducted on decerebrated cats. Bronchiospasm was recorded by the method of

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USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology, Cholinergic Drugs.

V

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, No 94234

Concetti and Ressler, a modification of T. M. Turpayev's technique, during artificial respiration of the animal after injection of ditieline, a curare-simulant preparation (succinic acid dimethyl-aminoethanol ester diiodomethylate). For most of the preparations, the minimum doses which relieved bronchospasm coincided with the doses which prevent a depressive effect during irritation of the peripheral section of the vagus nerve, but were considerably lower than the doses which remove depressive effects of the intravenously injected acetylcholine. This shows that the function of the preparations investigated depend for their blocking effect on the ganglion of the pulmonary branches of the vagus nerve, and, as a result, they temporarily check its influence on the bronchia. -- L. S. Romanova.

Card 2/2

USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology, Cholinergic Drugs. V

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, No 94236

Authors : Usponskaya, Ye. P.; Magazanik, L. G.

Inst : Not given

Title : Experimental Therapy of Bronchospasm, Produced by the Anticholinesterases, and a Search for Medical Treatment of Bronchial Asthma.

Orig Pub : V sb.: Khimiya i primeneniye fosfororgan. so-yedineniy. M., AN SSSR, 1957, 356-365.

Abstract : The effects of preparations of the pentapheno, diphazino, alphanomethyldiphazino, diethylanino-acetydiphenylamide and arpenal groups on bronchospasm caused by proserine on cats were studied. It is noted that iodidealkylates containing quadrivalent nitrogen atom possess a more marked medicinal and prophylactic effect than

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USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology, Cholinergic Drugs. V

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, No 94236

hydrochlorides with trivalent nitrogen. The most active of the preparations with tertiary nitrogen were arpenal and pentaphone, and with quaternary nitrogen, iodidemethylates of arpenal and pentaphone. Thus far, only pentaphone in a dosage of 0.05 g 2-4 times per day was subjected to clinical examination for the duration of one week to two months for the treatment of bronchial asthma and it turned out to be quite effective.

Card 2/2

BOR, Mikhail Zakharovich. Prinimali uchastiye: USPENSKAYA, Ye.P.; BALASHOVA, A.A.; ABRYUTINA, M.S.; ZHUKOV, V.N.; YAKUNINA, M.I.; VOROB'YEV, V.P.. STRUMILIN, S.G., akademik, red.; LISOV, V.Ye., red.; KHOLIN, I.A., red.; GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn.red.

[Planned balance of the national economy of the U.S.S.R.; practice in working out the balance] Planovyi balans narodnogo khoziaistva SSSR; opyt razrabotki. Pod red. S.G.Strumilina. Moskva, Gosplan-izdat, 1959. 158 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Podotdel balansa narodnogo khozyaystva Gosplana SSSR (for Uspenskaya, Balashova, Abryutina, Zhukov, Yakunina, Vorob'yev). (Russia--Economic policy)

BULATOV, P.K.; NAUMENKO, A.I.; USPENSKAYA, Ye.P.; BEREZA, A.L.

Treatment of children with bronchial asthma under conditions of
a pressure chamber. Sov. med. 28 no.1:97-100 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Gosptal'naya terapevticheskaya klinika (zav. - zasluzhennyy
deyatel' nauki prof. P.K.Bulatov) i fiziologicheskiy otdel Tsentral'noy
nauchno-issledovatel'skoy laboratorii (zav. - dotsent A.I.Naumenko)
I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pavlova.

USPENSKAYA, Ye.V.
SOKOLOV, S.I.; USPENSKAYA, Ye.V.

Preserving working dilutions of agglutination sera with carbolic
acid. Lab.delo 3 no.5:27-28 S-O '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz laboratorii Sochinskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy
stantsii (glavnyy vrach A.G.Mikheyeva)
(SERUM) (CARBOLIC ACID)

USPENSKAYA, Z. P.

Phenols.

Phenols as an indicator of quality in cold-smoked fish. Ryb. khoz. 28 no. 7, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1953/2Unclassified.

KLEYMENOV, I.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; USPENSKAYA, Z.P., kand.khim.nauk;
IZBEDEVA, T.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Changes occurring in salt fish kept in brines. Trudy VNIRO 35:159-176
'58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Laboratoriya metodov kontrolya i standartizatsii rybnykh produktov
Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta morskogo rybnogo
khozyaystva i okeanografii.
(Fish, Salt) (Fishery products--Storage)

15

The decomposition of the green parts of lupine in the soil. Z. P. URSINSKAYA. *Udobrenie i Uroshei (Fertilizers and Crops)* 2, 835-8(1930).—Green lupine in the blooming stage was added to 5 kg. of soil at the rate of 100 g. and 200 g., which was equal to 5.0 and 1.0 g. of N. Another series was prepd. to which 0.5% CaCO_3 was added.

Pptd. phosphate and raw phosphates were used as the source of P. The plant used was violet. The soil was a podsolized loam. The course of the decompn. of lupine in soil was followed simultaneously with the pot expts. The 100-g. application of lupine gave just as good results as those obtained with $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$; the 200-g. application gave a higher yield. The lime with the 100-g. application gave just as good results as the 200-g. application alone. Lupine with $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ gave the highest yield. The amt. of org. matter increased, but the increases with the 100- and 200-g. applications were the same. The pH of the ext. decreased because of formation of the acids. The amt. of absorbed NH_4 increased more in the soils in which lupine was used than in the soils for which received $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$. Composites of lupine at the rate of 5 and 10 g. of lupine for 200 g. of soils were prepd. These were sampled after 10, 20, 35, 60 and 85 days. The reaction became more alk. on account of NH_4 formation. The nitrate content in the first period decreased, with or without addns. of lime. From the third period on the nitrates appeared in the soils without lime. With the lime, nitrification was decreased. In all cases there were considerable amts. of NH_4 , especially with the lime. With the increase in nitrate content the amt. of absorbed NH_4 decreased.

J. S. Joffe

SOV/137-58-8-16745

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 8, p 74 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Maron, F.S., Uspenskaya, Z.P.

TITLE: Producing a Eutectic Potassium-sodium Alloy (Polucheniye kaliy-natriyevogo splava evtekticheskogo sostava)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ural'skogo n.-i. khim. in-ta, 1957 (1958), Nr 5, pp 91-98

ABSTRACT: An investigation was made of a method of producing a eutectic K-Na alloy without organic additions (paraffin, kerosene, oil), and containers for storage and transport are designed. The process is conducted in airtight equipment consisting of a retort 180 mm high, 75 mm in diameter and 2 mm in wall thickness. Before the experiment, pieces of Na and K were freed of kerosene and oil by filter-paper pressure. The surface film of oxide was then cut away, and samples calculated to contain 22 weight % Na and 78 weight % K were then prepared in a dry, closed box. The K was placed on the bottom of the retorts, and the Na atop the piece of K. Then a vacuum (residual pressure 0.05 mm Hg) was created in the retort and the receiver. The metal was heated to 70-80°C, stirred, and poured

Card 1/2

SOV/137-58-8-16745

Producing a Eutectic Potassium-sodium Alloy

into the receiver after cooling to room temperature. To separate the films from the alloy, the metal was filtered through an Fe screen with -1-mm mesh, the screen being pulled over a tripod installed in the retort. The K and Na were placed on the screen. With heating the metal melted and flowed onto the bottom. The resultant alloy cast to a mirror-smooth surface. Airtight containers were developed and tested for the production, storage, and transportation of the K-Na alloy.

G.S.

1. Potassium-sodium alloys--Production

Card 2/2

80624

SOV/81-59-5-15978

5.2400 (A)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1959, Nr 5, p 327 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Polyak, A.M., Sheveleva, S.S., Uspenskaya, Z.P.

TITLE: The Replacement of Hydrochloric Acid by Sulfuric Acid in the Production of Elemental Boron

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ural'skogo n.-i. khim. in-ta, 1957 (1958), Nr 5, pp 222-227

ABSTRACT: The results of laboratory and semi-industrial experiments are submitted which showed that in the production of elemental B by reduction of boracic acid with Mg metal (RZhKhim, 1959, 1824) ✓ for the lixiviation of MgO from the sinter commercial contact H_2SO_4 can be used (instead of HCl acid). The cost of B is hereby reduced by 10% and working conditions are improved as a result of less gas liberated. The balance of materials in the production of B is submitted, when using H_2SO_4 for lixiviation.

G. Rabinovich

Card 1/1

1. KRETOVICH, V. L., BUNDEL', A. A. and USPENSKAYA, ZH. V.
2. USSR (600)
4. Amino Acids
7. Transformation of dicarboxylic amino acids in the sprouting and maturing of grain.
Biokhim.zerna No. 1, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

CA 11-D

Oxidation of amino acids by tissues of various plants.
V. L. Kretovich and Zh. V. Uspekina. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 82, 951-4 (1962). — Ten-day-old pea sprouts, ground with sand and phosphate buffer, were tested manometrically with a substrate of various amino acids by using the Warburg technique for detn. of oxidation of the latter (C.A. 43, 2283e). Aspartic acid is oxidized 1/2 as fast as glutamic; the dicarboxylic amino acids are oxidized most rapidly at pH 5.33, and an increase in the concn. of pea-tissue suspension increases the reaction rate; max. rates occur at optimal concns. of the acids (0.06-0.1 M for glutamic and 0.045 M for aspartic acids). Etiolated pea sprouts cause much slower oxidation than green ones (factor about 1.5). Sunflower-sprout tissue has very little oxidative effect on glutamic acid. Oxidation of amino acids by the polyphenoloxidase of the sunflower in the presence of pyrocatechol gave the following descending order of oxidizability: glycine, L-glutamic acid, L-leucine, DL-methionine, DL-alanine, L-histidine, L-tyrosine, L-aspartic acid, L-proline, and L-tyrosine. Chlorogenic acid derived from sunflower is effective in such oxidations but its activity is less than 50% of that of polyphenoloxidase. G. M. Kosolapoff

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A method for isolation of chlorogenic acid from sunflower seeds. V. L. Kretovich and Zh. V. Uspenskaya (A. N. Bakh Inst. Biochem., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Biochim. Zerna Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Sbornik* 2, 203-7 (1954).—Seeds (2.5 kg.) freed from husks are pressed in a hydraulic press, and the fat residue is extd. 5 times from the solids with Et_2O . The air-dried solid is then extd. 3 times with hot 70% EtOH for 5 min., the cooled alc. ext. is cooled and filtered, and the ppt. is discarded. The filtrate (7.1 l.) is treated with 5 ml. $\text{Pb}(\text{OAc})_2$ (40% soln.) until cloudiness forms and the yellow-green ppt. is sepd. and discarded. The filtrate is treated with 250 ml. 40% $\text{Pb}(\text{OAc})_2$; the yellow ppt. is centrifuged off, washed with warm 70% EtOH , stirred with 60 ml. H_2O , and treated with 250 ml. 6% H_2SO_4 ; the PbSO_4 is sepd. and the filtrate is extd. 8-10 times with 200 ml. EtOAc . The evapd. ext. is dried, evapd. to 50 ml., and chilled. The crude product is recrystd. from H_2O and dried *in vacuo*, yielding 4 g. chlorogenic acid, m. 208° (cf. Gorter, *C.A.* 4, 447). G. M. K.

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[Fundamentals of the biochemistry of plants] Osnovy biokhimi rastenii.
Pod red. A.I.Oparina. Izd. 2-oe. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Sovetskaya nauka,"
1956. 497 p. (MIRA 9:12)
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Synthesis of phenylalanine from phenylpyruvic acid in pea seedling homogenates [with summary in English]. Biokhimiia 23 no.2:248-253 (MIRA 11:6)
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(PHENYLALANINE, metabolism
synthesis from phenylpyruvic acid in pea-seedling
homogenates (Rus))

(PHENYLPIYRUVIC ACID, metabolism
in phenylalanine synthesis in pea-seedling homogenates
(Rus))

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Synthesis of phenylalanine and conversion of phenylpyruvic acid
in ripening wheat ears [with summary in English]. Biokhimiia 24
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(ALANINE)

(PYRUVIC ACID)

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"Synthesis of Phenylalanine by Transamination of Phenylpyruvic
Acid in Plants."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

USPENSKAYA, Zh.V.; Prinimali uchastiye: MALKOVA, M.G.; KOSAREVA, Ye.A.;
SISAKYAN, N.M., akademik, glav. red.; BAYEV, A.A., zam. glav. red.;
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Synthesis of phenylalanine by phenylpyruvic acid transamination
in plants. Biokhimiia 28 no.6:1025-1034 N-D'63 (MIRA 17:1)

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Enzymatic transamination of phenylpyruvic acid in plants.
Biokhimiia 30 no.4:790-800 J1-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

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On the problem of the eradication of poliomyelitis in the
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1ST AND 2ND COORDS

3RD AND 4TH COORDS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3

(1A)

Nature and analysis of cobalt complex compounds according to their absorption spectra. A. Uspenskiy and A. Mikhalkova. Trans. Inst. Pure Chem. Reagents (U.S.S.R.) No. 13, 16-17 (1961). W. P. Pickett

ASAC-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND COORDS

3RD AND 4TH COORDS

1ST AND 2ND COORDS

3RD AND 4TH COORDS

Absorption spectra and rearrangement of groups in geometrical isomeric complex compounds of cobalt. A. Uspenskii and A. Hamdas. *Trans. Inst. Pure Chem. Res. agents* (U. S. S. R.) No. 13, 48-54 (1933).—The absorption spectrum of a complex having a colorless anion and a colored cation is detd. by the latter. The anion affects only to a small degree the value of the absorption coeff. The absorption of light by complexes satd. in respect to the coordination no. obeys to a larger or smaller degree Lambert-Beer's law in solns. of 0.01-0.005 *N*. The absorption spectra of one group of the stereoisomeric complex pairs are characterized by the fact that the max. light absorption of the *cis*-isomer on a diagram almost corresponds to the min. of the *trans*-isomer, while the second group, being small in no., is characterized either by an identity of absorption spectra in the visible region or by their similarity. Groups like HBr, H₂O and others, attached to the outer sphere of the complex do not affect the absorption spectra in the visible region. The investigation of absorption spectra of the stereoisomers is drawn in regard to the intramolecular rearrangement of the groups. W. P. Fricks

isomeric dibromides permits a conclusion to be drawn in regard to the intramolecular rearrangements and the reaction mechanisms which take place.

W. P. Bricks

